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REPORT
OF THE
Adjutant General
OF THE
STATE OF FLORIDA



FOR THE YEARS 1931 AND 1932

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REPORT

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STATE OF FLORIDA

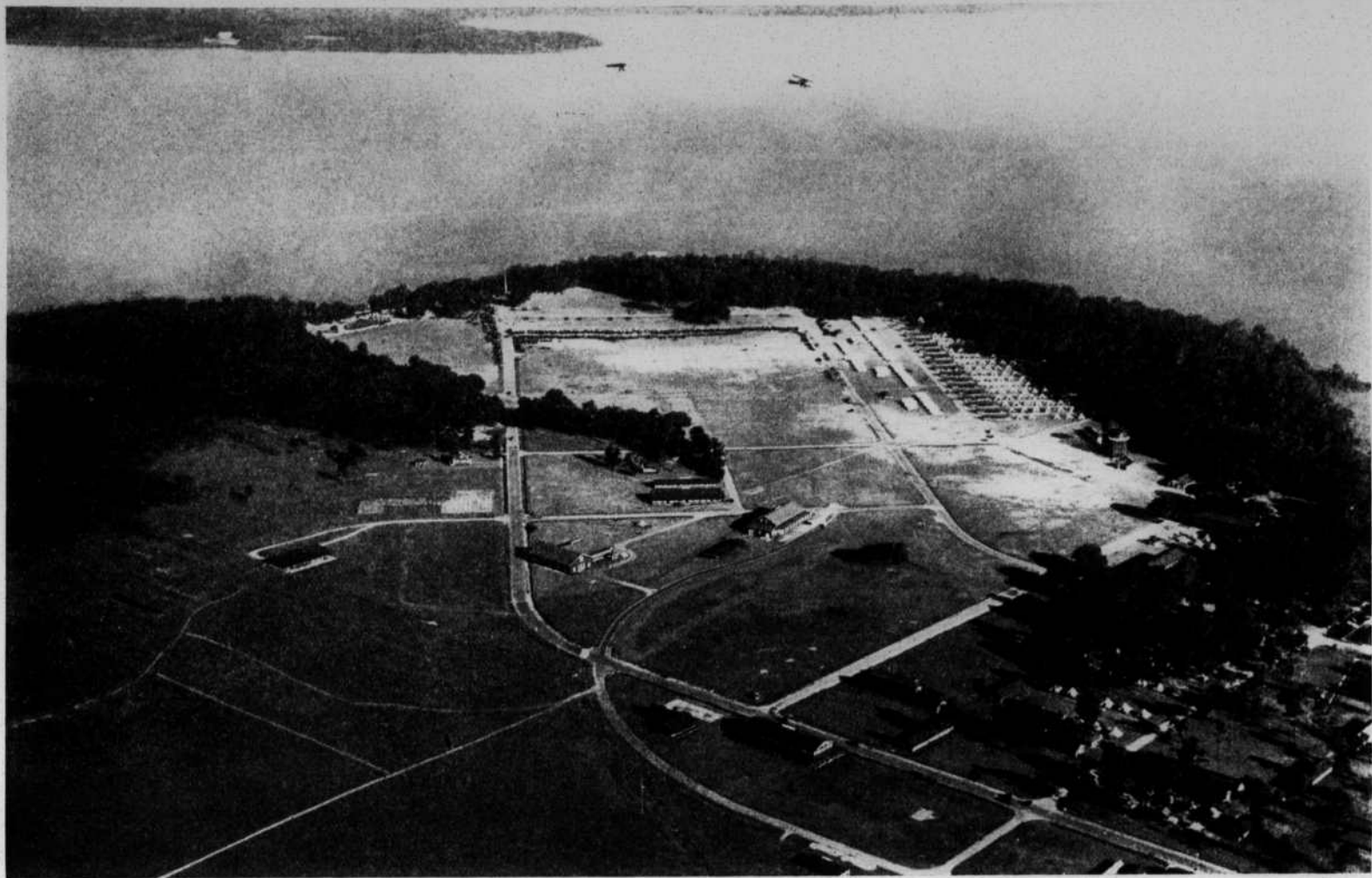


FOR THE YEARS 1931 AND 1932

Theodore W. Brevard1861
William H. Milton1861
Hugh Archer1864
Horatio Jenkins, Jr. . . . July 9, 1868, to August 4, 1868
(not definitely established)
George B. Carse August 5, 1868, to February 20, 1870
John Varnum February 21, 1870, to March 4, 1877
John J. Dickison March 5, 1877, to January 16, 1881
James E. Yonge January 17, 1881, to January 16, 1885
David Lang January 17, 1885, to December 4, 1893
Patrick Houstoun December 5, 1893, to May 6, 1901
William A. MacWilliams . . . May 7, 1901, to June 28, 1901
J. Clifford R. Foster June 29, 1901, to January 9, 1917
J. B. Christian January 10, 1917, to March 29, 1919
James McCants March 30, 1919, to August 31, 1919
Sidney J. Catts, Jr. . . . September 1, 1919, to January 3, 1921
Charles P. Lovell January 4, 1921, to January 25, 1923
J. Clifford R. Foster February 23, 1923, to June 18, 1928
Vivian Collins June 29, 1928, to date.

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AIRPLANE VIEW OF CAMP J. CLIFFORD R. FOSTER (STATE CAMP GROUND), NEAR JACKSONVILLE

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, STATE OF FLORIDA,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

St. Augustine, Fla., December 31, 1932.

SUBJECT: *Biennial Report of the Military Department.*

To: *The Governor of Florida.*

1. The following report of the Military Department of the State of Florida is submitted:

PRELUDE

On account of its limited contact with the general public, except in time of emergency, it is felt that the National Guard is little known by the average citizen and that its advantages and value to the State are not fully appreciated. Some of these advantages are:

a. As a financial asset to the State the National Guard brings into the State money from the Federal Government for Florida troops totaling about \$350,000.00 annually and for troops from other states holding their summer training in Florida about \$80,000.00.

b. Food, forage, buildings, supplies of various kinds, pay of officers and men at armory drills and at fifteen-day camps of instruction for about four thousand officers and men are paid for by the Federal Government and spent in the State of Florida. The value of the average National Guard unit (company or battery), with three officers and sixty-seven enlisted men, to the community in which it is located may be favorably compared to an industry having an annual payroll of approximately eight thousand dollars. There are forty-five units within the State of Florida.

c. Constant effort is exerted to bring National Guard troops from other states to Florida for their summer train-

ing that the State may receive the benefit of the money spent both officially and by individuals during their stay.

d. It is a training school for over 3,500 young Floridians annually in prevention of disease, care of their health, citizenship and military tactics and offers an opportunity for the working man to secure a limited education he would not otherwise receive.

e. The National Guard, outside of its important place in the first line of National Defense, is prepared to answer the call of state authorities, to assist in the enforcement of laws, the protection of property, to make effective the decisions and orders of the courts, uphold the dignity of the State and constituted authorities, and to render humane service in the event of calamity. With this responsibility, it must be apparent that a force prepared for all such contingencies must be trained. This training is had through the medium of armory drills and field training.

The more and more exacting requirements by the Federal authorities of the Military Department of the State in order to continue Federal recognition of our Guard, and the resultant demands made by this office on the commanders of troops in the State have increased the work of the Military Department about fifty per cent since 1924 and this with no appreciable increase in force or in the salary portion of the Military Department budget.

FEDERAL ASPECT AND LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL GUARD

The following is quoted from a recent statement of the Chief, Militia Bureau, War Department:

* * * * *

"For the past two years the attendance at armory drill periods has been the highest in the history of the National Guard. Hundreds of units form on armory drill floors week after week with from 90 to 100 percent attendance, and this form of military training is far in advance of anything heretofore experienced by the National Guard.

"This increased attendance is, of course, due to some extent to the economic situation, but that is not the sole cause. It is a fact that there has been a steady development in the National Guard through the intelligent activities of State authorities who have devoted their best efforts to that end; higher standards of training are being insisted on by all agencies in the chain of command; and based on these elements higher attendance at armory drills has been stressed and built up. It is also a fact that we are getting a higher type of personnel in the ranks of the National Guard. We are getting young men who are interested in this great citizen organization and who are willing to devote their time and efforts to it.

"Then, too, there is a tendency in times of economic depression for young men to remain in their home community, whereas in times of prosperity many roam from place to place because work is easy to secure. This has its effect on armory drill attendance, because there are fewer young men absent from their home towns at this time, and consequently a greater number who are members of the National Guard, turn out for drill with their units.

"Unit commanders are alive to these conditions. The fact that there is an abundance of material has prompted them to eliminate the dead wood from the rolls of their units and to replace them with men who will and do turn out regularly for drill and training. This results in increased efficiency and morale.

"As a result of these conditions we find the people of the country taking a keener interest in their National Guard. In these days of such wide-spread financial depression they realize what the National Guard armory drill pay roll means to the community and appreciate it."

* * * * *

In the interest of both efficiency and economy the Militia Bureau contemplates the motorization of all National Guard 75mm artillery. This affects our 116th Field Artillery Regiment which is now horse-drawn. It is ex-

pected that our Artillery Regiment will be one of the first so converted.

It has been determined by experiment that motor-drawn light artillery has greater mobility, is almost as efficient for cross country operation and is decidedly cheaper in upkeep. Some changes in gun carriages will eventually have to be made as the present artillery wheels are not constructed for motor speeds.

ACTIVE STATE SERVICE

Cigar Makers Strike, Tampa, 1931.

A strike of cigar makers at Tampa occurred in November, 1931. The strike was supposed to be of Communistic origin and rumors of threats of violence were prevalent. One of these rumored threats of the strikers was to seize the armory of the 116th Field Artillery at Tampa for the purpose of securing arms. This threat, although it might possibly never have been made, was so in line with the spirit of the strikers that precautionary measures were considered advisable by the Commanding Officer, Post of Tampa, Lieutenant Colonel Homer W. Hesterly. He telephoned this office the morning of December 3rd and was authorized to provide a guard of one officer and ten enlisted men over the Federal and State property at Artillery Field. 2nd Lieutenant Earl E. Whitehead was designated as the officer in charge of this guard.

The guard was continued on duty until 5:00 P.M., December 8th, beyond which time it was not considered necessary, the high pressure excitement of the strikers having subsided.

Although several suspicious loiterers were turned back by the guard their identity could not be determined and it is not known whether they were strikers.

The guarding of the arms stored at Artillery Field during the height of feeling of the strikers is considered a precaution well taken.

Protection of Prisoners at Lakeland and Bartow, 1932.

Four prisoners, alleged to have been involved in the shooting of two Lakeland policemen while in the performance of their duty in effecting an arrest on March 27, 1932, were confined in the City Jail the afternoon of that date. A mob immediately formed at the Jail demanding the prisoners. By 7:00 P.M. the mob had reached formidable proportions, its strength being estimated at from fifteen hundred to two thousand. On request of J. A. Johnson, Sheriff of Polk County, National Guard assistance was considered necessary and appropriate orders were issued.

The detail report of Major Roger B. Lyle, 116th Field Artillery, Bartow, the officer commanding troop in this emergency, follows:

"At 7:15 P.M., March 27th, the writer was instructed over long distance telephone by the Honorable Doyle E. Carlton, Governor of Florida, to proceed with all haste to Lakeland, Florida, where it had been reported to the Governor that a mob was forming to break in and take from the City Jail in Lakeland certain prisoners; and, upon arrival in Lakeland, to make a survey of the situation and report back by telephone with recommendations as to the need for National Guard troops in aid of the civil authorities.

"Having been informed just prior to receiving the Governor's orders that the situation in Lakeland was very serious, the writer took it upon himself to call on the phone the commanding officers of Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, 2nd Battalion (Bartow) and Batteries D (Lakeland) and E (Plant City), units of 116th Field Artillery, Florida National Guard, and instruct them to assemble as many of their commands as possible, and remain at their respective armories for further instructions. Captain W. Eugene Jones of Headquarters Battery and Combat Train 2nd Battalion was instructed to proceed to Lakeland and report to the writer upon arrival there, sending his 1st Lieutenant to assemble his command in Bartow.

"Upon my arrival in Lakeland I found a gathering of some fifteen hundred to two thousand people in front of and in the City Jail yard. Having learned that Sheriff J. A. Johnson was attempting to defend the Jail with the aid of two deputy sheriffs, I worked my way thru the mob and reached Sheriff Johnson, who was closely pressed by people demanding that he let them in the Jail. I talked to the Sheriff briefly and asked if he needed troops, he stated most emphatically that he did, and that quickly. I then went to the City Police Station and attempted to find the Mayor of Lakeland, but was unable to, at that time. I then called the Governor on the phone and made my report.

"He instructed me to call the Adjutant General at once, which I did. General Collins, the Adjutant General, ordered me to immediately call out Headquarters Battery and Combat Train 2nd Battalion, Battery "D", and Battery "E" of the 2nd Battalion, 116th Field Artillery. This order was given at 8:15 P.M. I immediately ordered out the above named batteries with instructions to proceed with all haste to a designated rendezvous in front of the City Police Station, sending such men as were available and leaving instructions for the other members of the units to follow as they arrived at the armories, under an officer. At 8:40 Captain W. E. Jones reported to the writer. Within some two or three minutes thereafter a group of twelve men, with two Browning machine guns reported, these men being from Battery "D", and without an officer, who was following in another car. I instructed Captain Jones to take this group and to lead them through the mob (the only possible way of approaching the City Jail), and to set up the machine guns in front of the jail door. This was done. In passing through the mob there was considerable rough handling of Captain Jones and his men, but they worked their way through and set up their guns. Within a very few minutes, Captain Frank J. Poitras of Battery "D" reported to me with a considerable group of men from his command. I instructed him to take his

men at once to report to Captain Jones in the jail yard and to take over command of that area, which he did. At about this time Captain L. G. Carlton of Battery "E" with a considerable group of men, (possibly 30) reported. These were held at the rendezvous point as a reserve as it was thought there were sufficient men then in the jail yard to handle any emergency occurring directly in front of it. By 9:15 sufficient officers and men from the three Batteries ordered out had reported to justify an effort to clear the jail yard and the area in front of it. The men were led in riot formation through the crowd to an advantageous position for clearing the area mentioned. Two batteries were formed in close formation, armed with riot sticks, side arms and some two squads with service rifles and fixed bayonets. The crowd gave back slowly and were in apparently a nasty mood at being foiled. They were finally pushed to the street and offered some considerable resistance to moving further. At that time a hard shower of rain fell causing many in the crowd to run for shelter.

"From then on the remaining ones were gradually pushed back until the entire area was cleared. A guard line of double strength was formed and all traffic stopped in an area two blocks square.

"Other than an attempt to secure a large supply of dynamite from the nearby city light plant, which was prevented, there was no further trouble during the night.

"Due to reports reaching Sheriff Johnson that all roads were blocked out of Lakeland by men determined to kill the prisoners and to the many threats made against them the Sheriff in consultation with the writer concluded it would be safest to take the prisoners to Polk County Jail in Bartow by train, using a box or baggage car.

"A conference was held with the Superintendent of the local division of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and arrangements were made to have a car spotted close to the Lakeland City Jail, this car being attached to the regular

passenger train that was due to leave Lakeland at 5:15 A.M. This was done. The Sheriff, his prisoners and a guard of troops consisting of seven officers (including myself) and fifty-six enlisted men entrained. Upon reaching Bartow the Sheriff with his prisoners entered the car, and a guard of troops was placed in front, to the rear and either side and marched with him to the Polk County Jail where the prisoners were delivered.

"Sheriff Johnson requested that the Jail be guarded and protected as he anticipated further trouble. Machine guns were mounted inside of sand bag barricades in positions to cover all possible approaches to the Jail. This was maintained until 2:30 P.M., the 28th instant, at which time Sheriff Johnson informed the writer that he thought he could handle the situation without further aid from the troops. This fact was transmitted to General Collins by phone and he ordered that the troops be returned to their home stations at once and dismissed, which was done.

"It was thought wise to maintain the guard in the area surrounding the Lakeland Jail, until after the train carrying the Sheriff, prisoners and guard had cleared safely and Captain Carlton was instructed to keep this guard on until 6:00 A.M., which he did, thereafter breakfasting his men and returning them to their home stations. It was not thought necessary to take the entire number of troops that had been ordered to Lakeland as a guard on the train, consequently Captain Carlton with three officers and forty-five men were ordered to return to their home stations as stated above.

"An excellent state of discipline was displayed by the officers and men on this tour of duty. While forcing the mob out of the jail area, the crowd was, or that is many members of it were, abusive and profanely insulting to the troops, it is not believed that a single man in uniform made any retort other than to order them to move out."

UNORGANIZED MILITIA

The estimated strength of the Unorganized Militia of the State (all able bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years) is 200,000.

NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATIONS ALLOCATED TO FLORIDA BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

This Department has continued to receive a number of applications for authority to form National Guard units in new communities and continues to have difficulty in convincing correspondents that such authority is not entirely discretionary with this Department.

The State in accepting Federal aid for the Florida National Guard, under the conditions of the National Defense Act of 1920, as amended, obligates itself to accept certain National administration under the Militia Bureau of the War Department. One of the Federal requirements is that the State maintain no armed organizations (State constabulary or police excepted) except such units as are authorized by the Federal Government and which will conform to the general scheme of National Defense. Failure to conform to the requirements of the Militia Bureau would cut off Federal aid to the Florida National Guard which in uniform clothing, arms and equipment and armory drill pay amount to approximately \$540,000.00 per year.

The State of Florida is authorized certain specified units and is limited in the maintenance of these units to a total maximum strength of 183 officers, 3 warrant officers and 2,336 enlisted men. This numerical limitation is based on the limitation of funds appropriated by Congress for the support of the National Guard, prorated by the Militia Bureau on a basis of State representation in Congress.

We feel that the State of Florida is being fairly treated by the Militia Bureau and that that Bureau is being excellently administered, therefore the only method of secur-

ing authority to form additional units is by securing an increased annual appropriation by Congress.

The National Guard troops of Florida, except the 265th Coast Artillery, are part of the 31st National Guard Division. The other troops furnishing parts of this Division are Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

The organizations allocated for formation in Florida are:

124th Infantry Regiment.

Headquarters Battery, 65th Field Artillery Brigade.

116th Field Artillery Regiment.

2nd Battalion 106th Engineers, including Medical Detachment, 2nd Battalion. (The remainder of this regiment is allocated to the State of Mississippi.)

124th Motor Transport Company, 31st Division Quartermaster Train.

265th Coast Artillery Regiment (Harbor Defense).

Headquarters, Hospital Battalion and Hospital Companies 117 and 118, 106 Medical Regiment (These units are on the War Department's deferred list and are not authorized for formation at this time on account of lack of funds).

In addition to the above there are certain officers Federally recognized and assigned the Command and Staff, 31st Division; State Staff Corps and Departments; Staff, 62nd Infantry Brigade and Staff, 56th Field Artillery Brigade.

On December 31, 1932, the strength of the Florida National Guard was as follows:

<i>Active National Guard</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Enlisted</i>
General Officers, line	1	
Adjutant General's Department	3	
Inspector General's Department	1	
Judge Advocate General's Department.	1	
Quartermaster Corps	5	49

Ordnance Department	1	
Medical Corps	11	90
Dental Corps	2	
Veterinary Corps	2	
Corps of Engineers	10	200
Chaplains	2	
Field Artillery	52	583
Coast Artillery	22	340
Infantry	61	1059
Totals	174	2321
Warrant Officers	3	
Total strength commissioned and enlisted.....		2498

The total strength allotted to the Active Florida National Guard, officers and enlisted men, is 2,522.

All officers of the Florida National Guard hold commissions of like grade and arm in the Officers' Reserve Corps (Federal).

Florida National Guard Reserve:

Commissioned Officers	32
Enlisted Men	171

Officers Unassigned List:

1st Lieutenant	1
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Retired List:

General Officers	4
Other Officers	31
Enlisted Men	0

There have been no new units formed nor have there been any changes of station of units during the period of this report.

WAR RECORDS

Work has continued on the systematic arrangement and filing of individual records pertaining to the wars in which Florida men participated.

The following summary of Florida men serving in the World War it is believed will be of interest:

Army:

Normal Service:	Officers	Enl. Men	Total
White	1,757	18,853	20,610
Colored	7	13,024	13,031
Wounded:			
White	18	529	547
Colored	1	24	25
Died in Service:			
White	36	659	695
Colored	0	441	441
Deserters:			
White	4	158	162
Colored	0	163	163
Not Recommended for Reenlistment:			
White	1	126	127
Colored	0	28	28
Army Total			35,829

Navy:

Normal Service	447	5,342	5,789
Deserters	0	33	33
Died in Service	6	135	141
Navy Total			5,963

Marine Corps:

Normal Service	18	210	228
Died in Service	2	8	10
Marine Corps Total			238

Total number of Florida men serving in World War—42,030.

221 men were decorated or cited in orders.

AID TO VETERANS

Many calls are made upon this office by veterans, their dependents and by patriotic organizations for advice in benefit matters; for certified statements of service and similar cases. Aid is in every case rendered. In many cases the matters are completely taken over and followed to a conclusion.

STATE MEDALS

To date awards of State medals, authorized by our General Order No. 10, March 30, 1929, have been made as follows:

The Florida Cross:



The Florida Cross is awarded in the name of the Governor to each person who, while an officer, warrant officer or enlisted man of the Florida National Guard, distinguishes himself conspicuously by extraordinary heroism at the risk of his life or by exceptionally meritorious service to the State or Federal Government in a duty of great responsibility. Awards are made only for acts of heroism and for distinguished services which are performed while on Active State or Federal Service.

Acts of bravery, to warrant the award, must be above and beyond the call of duty and must be of a nature that failure of its performance would not justly subject the person recommended to censure as for shortcoming or failure in the performance of his duty.

Meritorious service, to warrant the award, must be of an outstanding nature rendered under conditions of stress.

Awards have been made to:

Major General Albert H. Blanding, Commanding 31st Division.

Brigadier General Vivian Collins, Adjutant General.

Colonel Sumter L. Lowry, Commanding 116th Field Artillery.

The Active State Service Medal:



The Active State Service Medal is awarded to each person who, while an officer, warrant officer or enlisted man of the Florida National Guard, participates, or has participated, under orders, in a major tour of active State Service in the aid of Civil Authorities since January 1, 1926, and only to men who were members of the Florida National Guard on March 30, 1929 (the date of adoption of the medal) or who again become members subsequent to that date.

Those tours which have been designated as "Major Tours" to date are: At LaBelle, May 13th to 18th, 1926; Florida Hurricane, September 19th to November 7th, 1926; at Tampa, May 31st to June 6th, 1927; South Florida Hurricane, September 17th to November 4th, 1928, and at Lakeland, March 27th and 28th, 1932.

Five hundred and seventy awards have been made to date.

The Florida Service Badge:



The Florida Service Badge is awarded to officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the Florida National Guard who complete five years' service in the Active National Guard. Service in the United States forces may be computed provided the applicant entered such service under a commission or enlistment in the Florida National Guard.

The badge will only be issued to eligibles who were members of the Florida National Guard on March 30, 1929 (the date of adoption of the badge) or who subsequently become members.

Two hundred and twenty-four awards have been made to date.

At the time of initiating these medals it was anticipated that they would have a boosting effect on the morale of

our Guard and the effect has far exceeded our expectations. The value of these medals in promoting morale can hardly be over-estimated. They are worn with the greatest pride by the recipients.

A strict enforcement of the requirements for issuance of the medals by this office, it is believed, has enhanced their value.

TRAINING

Armory Training:

"Armory Training" covers the instruction received by the units of the National Guard throughout the year at their home stations. It consists of practical and theoretical instruction pertaining to the branch or arm of service of each unit. Not less than forty-eight assemblies were held during the year by each unit, the 1½-hour periods of each assembly being devoted to practical and theoretical instruction in drill, combat exercises and the training of specialists.

Regular classes were held in all units for officers, non-commissioned officers and selected privates.

It might be stated that Armory Training is preliminary to Field Training, everything possible being done to permit the maximum benefit being derived from the concentration of regiments during Field Training.

Our units have been assisted and encouraged to secure the greatest benefit from training at their home stations, and it is believed that results indicate that they have done so.

Field Training:

"Field Training" is the training received during the concentration of regiments and the staffs of higher organizations (divisions and brigades) at annual fifteen-day encampments.

Field Training follows Armory Training and consists of instruction of personnel in functioning with larger units

and the working out of practical problems not possible with the limited terrain available at home stations. It affords field officers (colonels and majors) and their staffs an opportunity to actually function with their commands assembled, which is also valuable to companies and batteries in learning the functions of their superiors and their staffs. It affords opportunity to standardize methods used in Army Training.

The annual encampments of the units and several headquarters of the Florida National Guard were held at the same places in both the years 1931 and 1932. Places of encampments, periods of encampments and camp attendance are shown below:

	1931			1932		
	Officers	W.O.	Enl. Men	Officers	W.O.	Enl. Men
	July 5 to 19			July 17 to 31		
Camp J. Clifford R. Foster—						
S. S. C. and Depts.	5	0	0	6	0	0
Det. 31st Div.	1	0	0	1	0	0
124th Infantry	63	1	1027	65	1	1069
2nd Bn., 106th Engrs.	9	0	195	9	0	215
124th Motor Transport Co..	2	0	51	2	0	50
Total	80	1	1273	83	1	1334
	July 12 to 26			Aug. 14 to 28		
Fort McClellan, Ala.—						
Det. 31st Div. Staff	5	0	0	5	0	0
Det. 62nd Inf. Brigade	1	0	0	2	0	0
Det. 56th F. A. Brig. Staff ...	0	0	0	2	0	0
Hq. Btry. 56th F. A. Brigade	2	0	23	2	0	25
Total	8	0	23	11	0	25
	July 19 to Aug. 2			July 31 to Aug. 14		
Camp Jackson, S. C.—						
116th Field Artillery	52	1	633	53	1	635
Total	52	1	633	53	1	635
	Aug. 2 to 16			Aug. 7 to 21		
Key West Barracks, Fla.—						
S. S. C. and Depts.	1	0	0	2	0	0
Det. 62nd Inf. Brigade	1	0	0	0	0	0
265th Coast Artillery	24	1	366	24	1	368
Total	26	1	366	26	1	368
Total Camp Attendance ...	166	3	2295	173	3	2362

Rifle Practice:

In 1931 the State of Florida was authorized by the Federal Government to send to the National Matches both a National Guard team and a civilian team. These matches were held at Camp Perry, Ohio, August 23rd to September 13th, 1931.

Both the National Guard and Civilian teams were selected by competition at the close of the encampment of the 124th Infantry at Camp J. Clifford R. Foster near Jacksonville.

The following teams were selected:

Florida National Guard:

Rank	Name	Organization	Home Station	Official or Member
Lt. Col.	Preston Ayers	124th Inf.	Orlando	Team Captain
Captain	William H. Peeples	124th Inf.	Miami	Team Coach
Captain	Stanley S. Barchan	265th C. A.	Jacksonville	Range Officer
1. Captain	Chester T. Brown	124th Inf.	Palmetto	Member
2. 1st Lt.	Thomas T. Long	124th Inf.	Starke	Member
3. 1st Sgt.	Fred H. Jaeger	Co. F, 106 Eng.	Haines City	Member
4. Sergt.	Ralph C. Crawford	Co. F, 124 Inf.	Jacksonville	Member
5. Sergt.	Wilson J. Foster	Co. F, 124 Inf.	Jacksonville	Member
6. Sergt.	Frank Hornyak	Co. A, 124 Inf.	Miami	Member
7. Sergt.	Alphonso H. Fritot	Co. G, 124 Inf.	Jacksonville	Member
8. Sergt.	Jay C. Brower	Co. B, 124 Inf.	Miami	Member
9. Corporal	Edwin M. Redmond	Co. A, 124 Inf.	Miami	Member
10. Sergt.	Robert H. Mizelle	124 M. T. C.	Jacksonville	Member
11. 1st Sgt.	Paul W. Norton	Co. E, 106 Eng.	Apalachicola	Alternate
12. Tech. Sgt.	Norman S. Thayer	Hq. Co., 124 Inf.	Jacksonville	Alternate

Florida Civilian Team:**Captain:**

Victor O. Wohle St. Petersburg

Members:

Thomas F. Bridgeland St. Petersburg

Raymond J. Snyder Orlando

John A. Nettleton W. Palm Beach

Marshall E. Johnston St. Petersburg

Charles Coffee W. Palm Beach

Chester Haerlien W. Palm Beach

John W. Glaze	Winter Haven
Charles G. Riecken	Orlando
George W. Lewallen	St. Petersburg
Edward H. Laycock	Tampa

Alternates:

Goodman Swenson	W. Palm Beach
Charles Schminke	St. Petersburg

The Florida National Guard Team finished twenty-fourth in its class in the National Rifle Team Match and the Florida Civilian Team finished sixteenth in its class. The National Rifle Team Match is the last and most important match of the annual National meet.

In 1932 funds were not made available for the holding of the National Matches. In order to maintain interest in the State in rifle practice a state competition was held at Camp J. Clifford R. Foster August 1st to 3rd, 1932. Teams from each unit in the National Guard whose principal arm is the rifle were authorized and the participation of civilian rifle clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association was also authorized, without expense to the State.

The meet was well attended and much interest was displayed in the several matches fired. The Florida State Team Championship Match was won by Company "F", 124th Infantry, Jacksonville.

Military Education:

The Regular Army Extension Courses which have been made available to the National Guard have been used to great advantage in the Florida National Guard. These courses cover every phase of military instruction. The courses are conducted by the Regular Army Instructor having supervision over the unit of each applicant. Courses are divided into series, which in turn are divided into sub-courses and lessons. Each series requires an average of about 150 hours' study for completion.

The report of the Senior Regular Army Instructor covering six months ending December 31, 1932, shows the following with respect to the Florida National Guard:

Course	Completed courses past six months	Total enrolled Dec. 31, 1932
Adjutant General's Department.	2	1
Chaplain	3	2
Chemical Warfare	0	1
Coast Artillery	7	127
Engineers	0	10
Field Artillery	1	60
Infantry	90	133
Judge Advocate Department ...	1	2
Medical Department	2	2
Military Intelligence	0	1
Signal Corps	0	1
Totals	106	340

Each year a limited number of courses at Regular Army service schools is allotted to the National Guard of each state. Those allotted Florida for the calendar years 1931 and 1932 are shown below with the names of those completing the courses:

School	Course	Year	Attending
Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.	Co. Officers	1931	1st Lieut. R. N. Hill, 124th Inf.
	Co. Officers	1932	Capt. W. H. Peeples, 124th Inf.
	Communications	1932	Tech. Sgt. Norman S. Thayer, Hq. Co., 124th Inf.
	Communications	1932	Sgt. Wayland B. Dowell, Hq. Co., 124th Inf.
Field Artillery, Ft. Sill, Okla.	Btry. Officers	1931	Major Roger B. Lyle, 116th F. A.
	Btry. Officers	1932	2nd Lieut. Maurice B. Carlton, 116th F. A.
Coast Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va.	Btry. Officers	1931	1st Lieut. Ralph W. Cooper, 265th C. A.
	Btry. Officers	1932	2nd Lieut. Richard W. Barnes, 265th C. A.
	Enl. Specialists	1932	Mr. Sgt. Edward F. Henry, Hq. Btry., 265th C. A.
	Co. Officers	1932	2nd Lieut. Jacob E. Wise, 106th Engrs.

Preparation for State Service:

In the fall of 1931 it was deemed wise to emphasize to the National Guard the importance of maintaining a state of preparedness for possible state duty in the aid of civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order: this being prompted by the large number of unemployed throughout the United States and the probability of a large migration to this State during the winter months. Special training was ordered in that class of combat and has continued throughout the year 1932. It is believed that our Guard is in position to deport itself creditably in any State emergency.

INSPECTIONS

Annual Armory Inspections:

Both phases of training of the National Guard are conducted under the supervision of officers of like branches of the Regular Army, these officers being especially selected by the War Department for their suitability for duty with the National Guard.

During the armory training period these officers make frequent visits of instruction to the units of the Guard at their home stations, observe their training and make constructive criticisms. Toward the close of the armory training period official "Annual Armory Inspections" are made by these Regular Army Instructors, the inspections being so scheduled that each officer inspects units not normally under his supervision. The armory inspections of the years 1931 and 1932 were:

Ratings of Unit:

1931

Satisfactory.....56

Unsatisfactory..... 1—Battery E, 116th Field Artillery,
Plant City, Unsatisfactory at inspection: placed on probation: reinspected and probation removed June 29, 1931.

1932

Satisfactory.....56

Unsatisfactory..... 1—Company A, 124th Infantry, Miami, Unsatisfactory at inspection: placed on probation: re-inspected and probation removed June 21, 1932.

Field Inspections:

For all camps of instruction boards of Regular Army Officers, normally consisting of all or part of the instructors on duty with each camp, are appointed by the Commanding General of each corps area. These boards are appointed for ascertaining the state of training of the units and organizations of the National Guard and to determine their degree of readiness for combat service.

All of the units and organizations of the Florida National Guard which are shown as participants in the camps listed under "Field Training" were rated by their respective boards as "Satisfactory," which is the highest rating prescribed.

ARMORIES

Armory at Avon Park:

The Armory at Avon Park was struck by lightning on June 19th, 1930, and partially destroyed by the resulting fire. The building was rebuilt at a cost of \$1,021.90, which was the amount of the insurance received.

Armory at Haines City:

On January 2nd, 1932, the Armory at Haines City was destroyed by fire of unknown origin. The building was insured for \$5,325.00. With the limited funds available the reconstruction of this armory presented a difficult problem, but finally the following funds were made available:

Insurance	\$ 5,325.00
Donated by Polk County, Florida	1,000.00
Donated by Med. Det., 106th Engrs.	150.00
Donated by Co. "E", 106th Engrs.	350.00
Donated by Haines City Citrus Growers Association.....	200.00
Allotted by the State	535.00

\$ 7,560.00

Bids for construction of a new Armory were advertised for, but the lowest bid was \$13,870.00. Under the circumstances, Captain S. J. Robinson, commander of the local unit, undertook to construct the building with the funds available, and this was done at a total cost of \$7,598.10, of which \$38.10 was donated by S. J. Robinson & Son of Haines City, Florida. Subsequently the State of Florida expended \$295.20 on walks and ground. A conservative estimate of the value of the building is \$15,000.00.

This Armory is a monument to the energy and initiative of the local National Guard officers at Haines City, and their zeal is highly commendable.

Repairs:

Repairs were made to the Armories and housing equipment of the following units:

Co. "K" and Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion	
124th Infantry	Orlando
1st Battalion, 116th Field Artillery	Tampa
Co. "E", 106th Engineers	Apalachicola
Battery "F", 116th Field Artillery	Arcadia
Headquarters Battery, 56th Field Artillery Brigade	Avon Park
Headquarters Battery and Combat Train 2nd Battalion 116th Field Artillery	Bartow
Co. "L", 124th Infantry	Bradenton
Battery "C", 265th Coast Artillery Corps	Daytona Beach
Headquarters Battery, 116th Field Artillery	Fort Myers
Co. "F", 106th Engineers	Haines City
Headquarters 124th Infantry, 265th Coast Artillery Corps and Motor Transport Company	Jacksonville
Battery "D", 116th Field Artillery	Lakeland
Co. "E", 124th Infantry	Live Oak
Part of 124th Infantry and 265th Coast Artillery Corps	Miami
Co. "I", 124th Infantry	Palmetto
Battery "E", 116th Field Artillery	Plant City
Co. "D", and Medical Detachment, 124th Infantry ..	Sanford
Co. "M", 124th Infantry	Tallahassee
Co. "C", 124th Infantry	West Palm Beach
Service Battery, 116th Field Artillery	Winter Haven

Individual steel lockers for enlisted men were installed in the following Armories:

Live Oak	Co. "E", 124th Infantry
Miami	Part of 124th Infantry and Coast Artillery Corps

SMALL ARMS RANGES

With the assistance of the Federal Government additional target range sites have been leased and range facilities constructed. Small arms ranges are now in operation at the following stations:

Camp J. Clifford R. Foster...	Part of 124th Infantry and 265th Coast Artillery Corps
Tampa, Florida	1st Battalion, 116th Field Artillery
St. Augustine, Florida.....	Service Company, 124th Infantry
Avon Park, Florida	Headquarters Battery, 56th Field Artillery Brigade
Plant City, Florida	Battery "E", 116th Field Artillery
West Palm Beach, Florida....	Co. "C", 124th Infantry
Haines City, Florida.....	Co. "F", 106th Engineers
Bartow, Florida	Headquarters Battery and Combat Train 2nd Battalion, 116th Field Artillery
Winter Haven, Florida.....	Service Battery, 116th Field Artillery
Lake City, Florida.....	Co. "H", 124th Infantry
Tallahassee, Florida	Co. "M", 124th Infantry

In addition to the above, a sub-caliber range for 75 mm. guns was established for the use of the 116th Field Artillery, at Arcadia, Florida. This is the only Field Artillery range in the State.

PUBLIC MILITARY PROPERTY

There were turned over to the Military Department, by the Post Office Department, without charge, the following vehicles, these vehicles having been reported as surplus by the Post Office Department:

Trucks, Fords, 3/8 ton	37
Trucks, Ford, 5/8 ton	29
Trucks, Commerce, 1 ton.....	9
Truck, Riker, 3 ton	1
Total	75

In addition to the trucks, a large assortment of spare parts, tires, tubes, etc., were also turned over to the Military Department by the Post Office Department.

It is intended to utilize these vehicles in the projected motorization of the 116th Field Artillery.

GROUNDS, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

The following projects have been completed at Camp J. Clifford R. Foster during the past two years:

From Federal Funds:

(a) Eight kitchens and mess halls of new and improved type were built at a cost of \$13,528.00.

(b) Concrete floors and floor drains were placed in twenty mess shelters in the Infantry Camp at a cost of \$4,800.00.

(c) One battalion latrine (No. A-160) rebuilt and new plumbing fixtures installed at a cost of \$1,400.00.

(d) Rebuilt combat range and six targets on 1,000-yard range.

(e) Repaired and repainted Federal buildings, \$2,906.00.

(f) Constructed 100 additional tent floors for summer camps.

(g) Replaced all wooden water mains with wrought iron mains at a cost of \$11,000.00.

(h) On April 9th and 10th, 1932, a devastating forest fire swept over from the adjacent Timaquana Golf Course, and before it could be gotten under control it had entirely destroyed the range house and all woodwork of the 1,000-yard range target butt and the combat range. Six targets have been replaced on the 1,000-yard range and the entire combat range has been rebuilt.

From State Funds:

(a) There has been built approximately one mile of hard-surfaced road in camp.

(b) Low swampy places in various parts of the camp were cleaned and drained. Rocked ditches of permanent character are a part of the improvement.

(c) An emergency landing field for airplanes was constructed at the rifle range.

(d) Repaired and repainted all State-owned buildings.

(e) Installed high pressure valves throughout the camp, provided a booster pump and 1,000 feet of hose for fire protection.

(f) With the cooperation of the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, a splendid new road leading from the entrance to the camp to State Road No. 3 was secured. The road was built by the State Road Department.

Fire Prevention:

Cooperating with the Florida Forest Service, fire prevention measures have been inaugurated at Camp J. Clifford R. Foster. A fire break has been plowed to protect the most vulnerable points, special fire apparatus for fighting forest fires has been placed at camp, and grass in proximity to buildings has been removed. These precautions, together with the booster pump, fire hose, and fire extinguishers installed, should furnish reasonable protection.

STATE RADIO NET

Additional radio stations were established in the State Radio Net, and at the present time the following are in operation:

Station	Call Letters	Wave Length Kilocycles
St. Augustine (Net Control Station)	W-4-NF	3600
	BU-7	4030-8060
Tallahassee	W-4-SC	3800
Sanford	W-4-GS	3790
	CS-7	4030-8060
Tampa	W-4-BQ	3835
	MM-9	4030-8060
Fort Myers	W-4-ANJ	3530
Orlando	W-4-ASE	3765
Jacksonville	W-4-BHL	3625
Avon Park	W-4-PFO	3725
Miami	W-4-DY	3685

DISBURSEMENTS—FEDERAL AND STATE

The disbursements for the administration, maintenance and operation of the National Guard and the Military Department of the State, provided by the Federal and State Governments for the fiscal year 1931 and 1932 are:

Federal, 1931:

Armory Drill Pay	\$157,183.36
Caretakers—Animal and Materiel	33,299.06
Forage, etc.	21,132.50
Expenses—Field Training	179,349.28
Arms, Uniforms and Equipment	115,319.22
Target Ranges and Camp, Rangekeepers, Leases and Improvements	25,891.48
Miscellaneous: Travel of Instructors, Freight Transportation, Repairs, etc.	17,009.80
Total Federal Disbursements	\$549,184.70

Federal, 1932:

Armory Drill Pay	\$174,271.06
Caretakers—Animal and Materiel	34,209.59
Forage	23,532.00
Expenses—Field Training	183,893.99
Arms, Uniforms, and Equipment	130,453.69
Target Ranges and Camp—Leases and Improvements	7,465.37
Miscellaneous: Travel of Instructors, Freight Transportation, Repairs, etc.	18,009.01
Total Federal Disbursements	\$571,833.71

State, 1931:

Appropriated for expenses of National Guard:	
Fiscal Year 1931	\$109,590.00
Refunds, returned to the Treasury	Miscellaneous
Collections	119.12
	\$109,709.12
Savings reverted to the State Treasury, June 30, 1931	740.30
Amount expended from appropriations of the National Guard	
Expended from general funds for printing and advertising	536.00
Expended from State Insurance Fund, for rebuilding Armory at Avon Park damaged by fire	1,021.90
Total State Disbursements	\$110,526.72

State, 1932:

Appropriated for expenses of National Guard:	
Fiscal Year 1932	\$109,754.00
Refunds returned to the Treasury	Miscellaneous
Collections	169.82
	\$109,923.82
Savings reverted to the State Treasury, June 30, 1932 ..	799.97
Amount expended from appropriations for the National Guard	
Expended from general funds for printing and advertising	580.75
Expended from funds provided under Salary Bill	4,500.00
Total State Disbursements	\$114,204.60

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

This office has functioned to the fullest extent possible in the aid of the destitute unemployed, by acting as agent for the War Department in the sale at nominal prices of surplus and salvaged military clothing and the lending of bedding to charitable agencies over the State. "Surplus equipment" is that in excess of the War Department's reserve held in storage in case of emergency, expansion or mobilization and is made available by the replacement of this reserve as it deteriorates, it is in better condition than "Salvaged material" which is that which has been surveyed and condemned as having been worn out through fair wear and tear but which is still considered to have some salable value.

Were it authorized by the Federal Government and if we did respond favorably to every request for loan of equipment it would greatly reduce the state of preparedness of our Guard and its ability to respond promptly to emergency calls for service.

Sales of surplus or condemned equipment to twenty communities of the State have been made during the emergency through charitable organizations as follows:

Belts (waist)	219
Blankets	988
Breeches (cotton, O.D.) pr.....	3000
Breeches (wool, O.D.) pr.....	690
Caps	40
Coats (cotton, O.D.)	4422
Coats (denim)	271
Coats (wool, O.D.)	282
Drawers (wool) pr.	270
Gloves and Gauntlets, pr.	413
Hats	685
Jerkins	15
Jerseys	900
Jumpers	456
Leggins, pr.	780

Overcoats (wool)	1189
Pillows	315
Mattresses	501
Raincoats	380
Shirts (flannel)	1720
Shirts (cotton)	28
Shoes, pr.	4048
Stockings, pr.	4100
Trousers, pr. (denim)	650
Trousers, pr. (wool)	757
Undershirts	204
Union Suits	30

Having learned that the relief agencies of Jacksonville were taxed beyond their capacity by the influx of unemployed, a plan was worked out which results in relieving the situation in Jacksonville and in some benefit to the Military Department. The necessary facilities for housing and cooking were made available at Camp J. Clifford R. Foster, eight miles from Jacksonville, and in return the labor of the unemployed provided for there is made available for work at Camp Foster, this labor being limited to use on projects for which no appropriation has been made by the Federal or State Government. To date the unemployed have principally been used in clearing underbrush and in improving drainage facilities.

LEGISLATION

An act of the Legislature approved May 25, 1931, fixed a fee of \$10.00 for the issuance of each commission of every kind issued by the Governor and attested by the Secretary of State and bearing the Seal of the State of Florida.

As this act is worded it applies to each commission issued to an officer of the Florida National Guard. It is not believed that such was intended.

The service of National Guard Officers is voluntary, prompted by interest in National Defense, good citizenship, and patriotism both National and State. They receive no

remuneration from the State other than a small uniform allowance which falls far short of providing for an initial equipment and its upkeep. The sacrifice these officers make in the time they devote to study and training is already great and is constantly increasing as methods of warfare become more complex. The taxing of these officers for the so generous sacrifice they are making seems an injustice and remedial legislation will be requested at the next meeting of the Legislature.

INSTRUCTORS

This report would not be complete without commenting upon the most excellent and generous service of the Regular Army Instructors and Sergeant-Instructors who have been on duty with the Florida National Guard, by detail of the War Department, during the period of this report.

They have been diligent beyond the call of their assigned duties and well beyond what might normally be expected. Their zeal and interest has been one of the strongest factors in making our Guard a strong and efficient force.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Regular Army on duty with the Florida National Guard are:

Instructors

George D. Freeman, Jr.	Colonel, Infantry	St. Augustine, State Arsenal
Noble J. Wiley	Lieut. Col., Infantry	Jacksonville, Duval Co. Armory
Hew B. McMurdo	Lieut. Col., M. C.	Atlanta, Ga.
Harold C. Vanderveer	Major, F. A.	Tampa, Artillery Field
David W. Craig	Major, F. A.	Lakeland, Box 503
Richmond T. Gibson	Major, C. A. C.	Miami, Dade Co. Armory
Carl H. Starrett	Captain, Infantry	Orlando, 605 Richmond Ave.
Chester A. Rowland	1st Lieut. C. E.	Jackson, Miss., Box 759
Frank G. Marchman	1st Lieut. Q. M. C.	Montgomery, Ala., State Capitol

Sergeant-Instructors

Thurman A. Hancock	Tech. Sergt. DEML (NG)	Jacksonville, Duval Co. Armory
Gilbert P. Kearns	Staff Sergt. DEML (NG)	Lakeland, 301 Hilerist Ave.
Willie Combs	Staff Sergt. DEML (NG)	Jacksonville, Duval Co. Armory
Harold L. Mitchell	Sergeant. DEML (NG)	Tallahassee, 1600 Green St.
John Gladis	Sergeant. DEML (NG)	Orlando, 346 N. Parramore St.
Maxwell O. Thrower	Sergeant. DEML (NG)	St. Augustine, 34 E. Park Ave.
Cyrus G. Barter	Sergeant. DEML (NG)	Tampa, Artillery Field
John P. Holloman	Sergeant. DEML (NG)	Apalachicola, Box 202
Henry Bergfield	Sergeant. DEML (NG)	Miami, Dade Co. Armory

CONCLUSION

The Military Department has received the closest and most generous cooperation from the other departments of the State Government with which there has been occasion to deal during the past two years.

We wish to express to the Governor our sincere appreciation of his cooperative interest displayed during his administration and to express our desire that there be conveyed to the incoming Governor, the Honorable David Sholtz, our sincere wish to carry out his policies and to conform in every way to his wishes in the administration of the Military Department.

Very respectfully,

VIVIAN COLLINS,
*Brigadier General, A.G.D., F.N.G.,
The Adjutant General,
Florida.*